

THE JOURNAL



OF THE

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

NUMBER 14

JANUARY 1988

<i>Coming PCNS Events</i>	2
<i>Message from the President</i>	3
<i>"The Coins of Camelot"</i>	4
BY STEPHEN M. HUSTON	
<i>"New Grading Service Formed"</i>	8
BY KEN BARR	
<i>"They Loved Themselves"</i>	10
BY JACK R. DETWILER	
<i>"Julian and Gregorian Calendars"</i>	14
BY LARRY V. REPPETEAU	
<i>"San Francisco Through its Tokens"</i>	19
BY JERRY F. SCHIMMEL	

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Founded 1915

610 ARLINGTON AVENUE, BERKELEY, CA 94707

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT	DAVID W. LANGE
VICE PRESIDENT	HERB MILES
TREASURER	DON T. THRALL
SECRETARY	FRANK J. STRAZZARINO
GOVERNOR	DAVID F. CIENIEWICZ
GOVERNOR	PAUL D. HOLTZMAN
GOVERNOR	MARK W. CLARK
GOVERNOR	RICK WEBSTER

THE JOURNAL EDITOR ... DAVID W. LANGE
P.O. Box 3497
SAN FRANCISCO CA 94119

THE JOURNAL STAFF STEPHEN M. HUSTON
PAUL D. HOLTZMAN

THE JOURNAL IS A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF THE PCNS. A ONE-YEAR SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING PCNS MEMBERSHIP IS \$7.50. SINGLE COPIES ARE \$2.00.

=====

PCNS CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS

=====

JANUARY 27, 1988 - WEDNESDAY - 8:00 PM
TOPIC: NUMISMATIC LITERATURE-A CELEBRATION
MEMBERS BRING THEIR FAVORITE BOOKS, ETC.

FEBRUARY 24, 1988 - WEDNESDAY - 8:00 PM
TOPIC: THE MONEYS' REVOLT
SPEAKER: RICK WEBSTER

MARCH 30, 1988 - WEDNESDAY - 8:00 PM
TOPIC TO BE ANNOUNCED
SPEAKER: JERRY F. SCHIMMEL

MONTHLY MEETINGS ARE HELD AT THE TELEPHONE MUSEUM, 1145 LARKIN STREET AT BUSH, SAN FRANCISCO. GUESTS ARE INVITED.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

by David W. Lange



A new beginning -- that is how we tend to view the new year, and rightly so. However, an organization such as PCNS has a firm foundation in the past. Where we are today has been determined by the past actions of ourselves as well as those of our predecessors. As PCNS approaches its 75th Anniversary, in June of 1990, we will be gathering bits of its past in various forms.

Committees already named will be reporting back to the Society at its January Board meeting on the various proposals for commemorative projects. The programs decided upon will be announced at some time in the near future. When that time

comes, the members of PCNS may be called upon to participate in varying degrees. Such participation may be in an active role, or it may be as simple as the loaning of documents, photographs, and other memorabilia for our diamond jubilee. I encourage all members to assist in making our celebration a memorable one.

On another note, it is with some regret that I step down as editor of THE JOURNAL, this issue being my last. These past two years have provided me with a very rewarding experience that I shan't forget. Comforting is the knowledge that THE JOURNAL will continue publication in good hands. The capable team of Dave and Becky Cieniewicz are assuming co-editorship, effective with the April issue. Assisting, as before, will be Stephen Huston, typesetter and photographer, and Paul Holtzman, printer and mailer. Publication of THE JOURNAL is not possible without the efforts of these two gentlemen, and much gratitude is due them.

I plan to continue contributing to THE JOURNAL as an occasional author, and I strongly urge others to do likewise. Our publication serves not only the current membership but serves also as a tribute to those who have sustained PCNS all these many years.

Dave Lange

A Numismatic History of South Cadbury Castle

by Stephen M. Huston

Many collectors would probably spend a small fortune gladly for an authentic gold coin of King Arthur struck at Camelot. The legends of Arthur, fairy tales of kingly wealth, and the fantasy of Camelot have long overshadowed the truth about Arthur and his home. It comes as a surprise to many when they learn that the existence of Arthur is accepted historic fact. It follows that he had a headquarters, which we shall call Camelot (as did medieval writers), though we must separate fact from the legends surrounding "King" Arthur.

Arthur was a military leader of Britain around 500 AD. It is estimated that his army numbered a mere 1000 men. Rome had recently abandoned Britain, leaving the former citizens of the Empire to fend for themselves against the invading Saxons. Arthur's victories against the Saxons changed the course of the invasions and prevented the Saxons from gaining ground in Britain for almost 50 years. In fact, his victories are the only events in recorded history which ever stopped, let alone drove back, a Saxon invasion. This unprecedented (and probably unexpected) respite is undoubtedly the source of Arthur's charisma.

The stories of Arthur's deeds spread rapidly throughout Europe. By the 12th century, the French Court had added their own medieval trappings to the tales, almost losing sight of the historic facts. As William of Mamesbury wrote at that time:

Ambrosius . . . harried the hoards of the barbarians through the glorious work of the warrior Arthur. This is that Arthur about whom we hear so much nonsense from British sources nowadays. And yet he deserves the fame which only true history can bestow, instead of the dreams of unreliable legend; for he saved his countrymen from collapse for many years and roused their courage to endurance and to war.

A leader who protected his homeland from seemingly imminent conquest for 50 years would be expected to inspire legends, especially one with the unfailing success attributed to Arthur by the British historian Nenius in 830 AD:

Then it was that Arthur was wont to fight against them (the Saxons) in those days along with the kings of the Britons, but he himself was *Dux Bellorum*, leader of battles . . . and in all battles he remained victor.

Arthur's last major victory was the Battle of Mount Badon, with Arthur leading his forces to defeat the Saxons. Though these battle sites cannot all be identified with modern locales,

the area and some sites are known; Cadbury Castle is centrally located in this area of Somerset, England.

Early records of the Cadbury Castle area tell that it has been thought to be Camelot for centuries. In 1542, John Leland wrote:

At the very south ende of the chirch of south-Cadbyri standith Camallate, sumtyme a famous toun or castelle . . . much Gold, sylver and coper of the Romaine coynes hath be found ther in plouing . . . the people can telle nothing ther but that they have hard say that Arture much resortid to Camalat.

Local legends and records abound with Arthurian notes. A silver horseshoe, believed to have been from a knight's horse, was found there. The highest plateau of the hill is known as King Arthur's Palace, and a well there is named for Arthur. In 1570, William Camden identified Cadbury Castle as Camelot. Elizabethan maps show it as "Camelleck". In the 19th Century, local village leaders insisted that Arthur had resided there. In 1890, the Rector recorded that a workman reported finding a door to Arthur's cave at Cadbury Castle.

Then, in the mid 1950s, the work of Mary Harfield verified that Cadbury Castle had been inhabited during the Arthurian period. Further excavations at the site in the late 1960s found that Cadbury had not only been inhabited during Arthur's time, but showed also that Cadbury was used as a military headquarters and was the only site known to be reinforced during Arthur's time which was large enough to hold an army of 1000 men. It is now considered the only site deserving of the age-old name "Camelot".

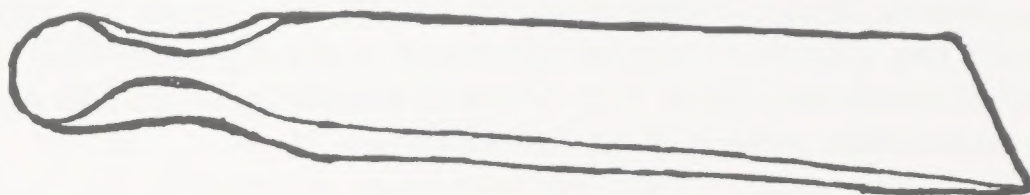
The excavations also revealed that Cadbury Castle has been a human habitation since about 3500 BC, one of the oldest in England, and it has a numismatic history, including its own royal mint, which spans the period from the Iron Age (c. 500 BC) to the Norman Conquest (1066 AD).

South Cadbury Castle is an English hillfort site near the Somerset-Dorset border. The upper level consists of about 18 acres surrounded by steep slopes, into which are cut four lines of defense. The name Cadbury is unclear in its derivation, but the Celtic word "cad" means battle or army, and bury is derived from "buhr" - a fortified town (or possibly from "barrow").

The earliest dwellings there date from 3500 to 2000 BC. The inhabitants were Stone Age people who produced stone tools on the site. Their primitive economy did not include identifiable currency items.

The hilltop was deserted from about 2000 to 1100 BC but was then settled by Bronze Age dwellers who developed a prosperous barter trade in their settlement by 800 BC. A gold bracelet from this period was found at Cadbury, a sign of real wealth. By 600 BC, the Celtic influence from Europe was felt, and Cadbury entered the Iron Age. The first defenses to the hill were built about 500 BC, and Cadbury took on new status as a defended and enclosed village.

Cadbury's population increased, and it became a sizeable town, producing many goods and supporting prosperous trade which included currency items. When Julius Caesar "invaded" Britain around 55 BC, he reported his surprise to find the natives using iron bars of fixed weight for currency. Such bars (fig.1) were used from about 500 BC until the introduction of coinage among the local Celts, and possibly clear into the First Century AD.



Julius Caesar's brief invasion may be related to a temporary abandonment of Cadbury in the First Century BC, but it was rapidly repopulated by new residents.

The Belgae, a tribe of Germanic Celts, invaded Britain in the First Century AD, bringing their own coinage. The first British-made coins had been crude copies of Gaulish coins, which were themselves "barbarized" versions of older Greek and current Roman coins. The British pieces vary in their fineness of silver. Coins of two local Celtic tribes were found at Cadbury, further evidence of its status as a trade center.

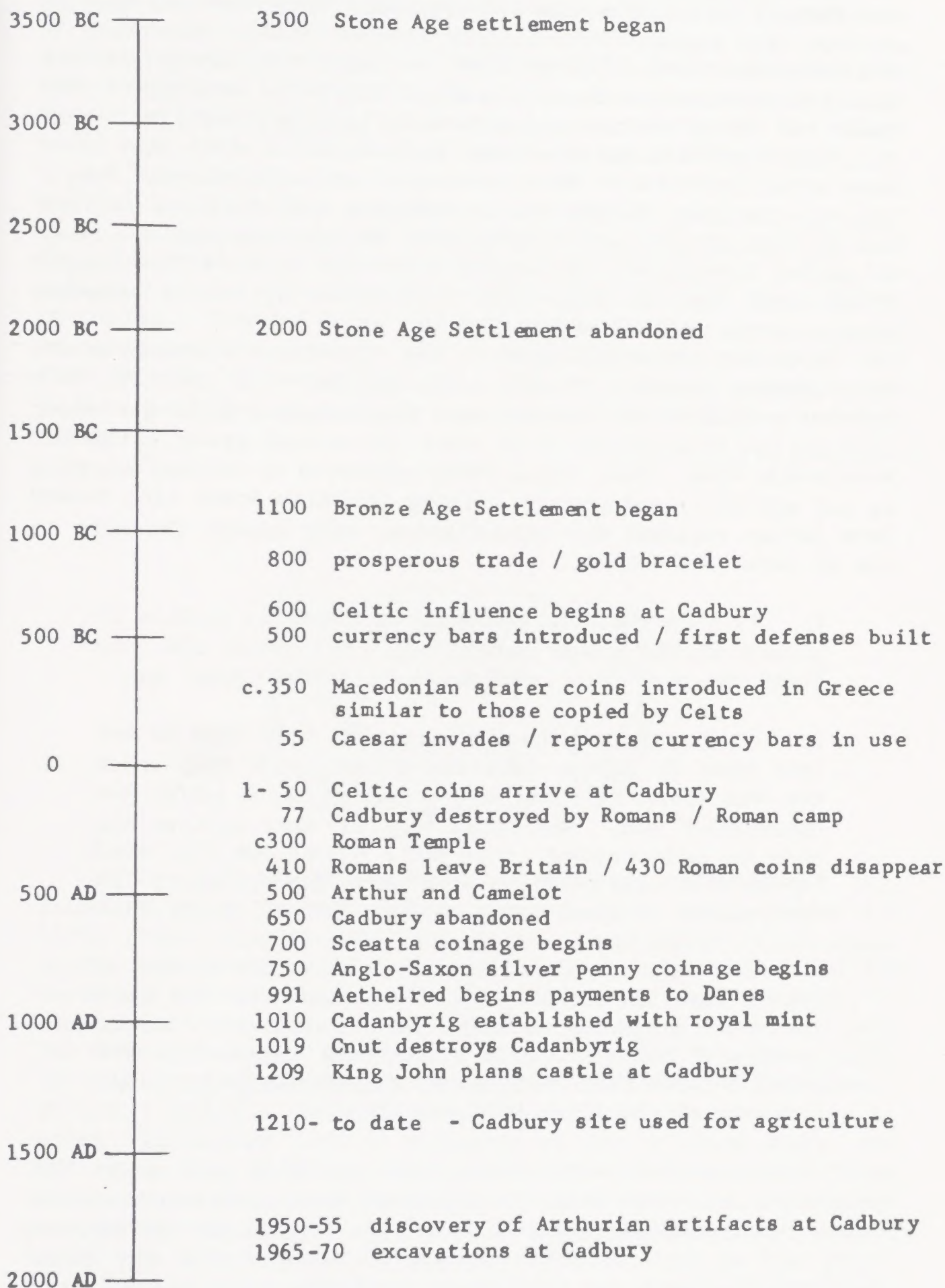


The coin type shown (fig.2) was found at Cadbury, and the "barbarized" style is evident. The obverse is a greatly stylized portrait while the reverse is a figure of a horsedrawn chariot. The figures, typically Celtic, are disjointed dots and lines, but imagination will allow one to identify the designs readily. One bronze coin was found, but it appeared to be a counterfeit of a contemporary Celtic gold coin. The lack of bronze coins for everyday use suggests that currency bars and/or barter may have continued to account for most small transactions.

Rome began its reinvasion of Britain in 43 AD, but Cadbury was not taken until almost 35 years later. During those years, Roman influences were felt at Cadbury, including the use of Roman coins. Meanwhile, the hillfort defenses at Cadbury were reinforced against the invaders.

In 77 AD, the Roman Governor Agricola arrived in Britain. He intended to "Romanize" the natives by forcing them out of their homes and into larger towns. Unlike Cadbury, the new Roman towns were to be undefended, reducing the risk of local rebellions against Rome. In about 77 AD, Cadbury was conquered after a violent battle. Many residents were massacred at the town gate; the town was sacked and burned; the survivors were moved to an undefended settlement in the lowlands.

TIME LINE FOR CADBURY



NEW GRADING SERVICE FORMED

by Ken Barr, Ace Reporter

Ned Nerdlein and Phil Grong of Turkey Neck, North Dakota, are pleased to announce the establishment of a new coin grading service, the Amateur Coin Grading Service (ACGS). According to Ned, ACGS President, "Since there are apparently enough professional collectors out there to warrant the POGS, we suspect that there are enough amateur collectors to justify ours." Phil, ACGS Director of Marketing, adds that "In fact, we're about five years late with this idea. Until recently, we believed that 'ANACS' was the 'Amateur Numismatic Association Certification Service' and had already cornered this market. We now know that the first 'A' is for 'American', but we believe that quite a few people still think like we did. This will certainly have a negative impact on our initial success."

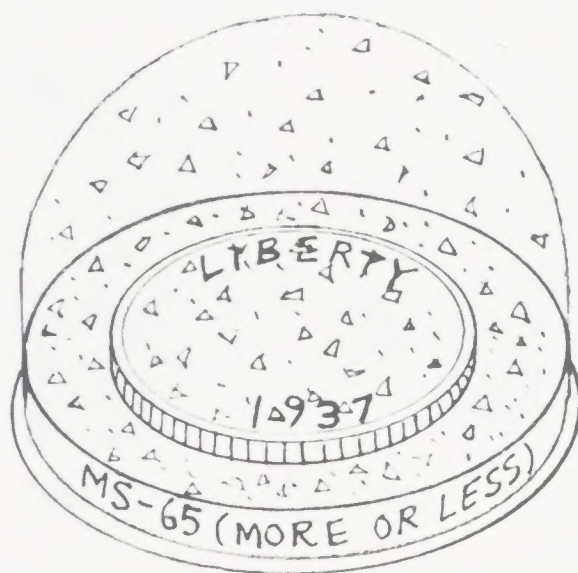
ACGS has introduced quite a few innovative features in its coin grading program. First, since Ned and Phil are both only amateur numismatists themselves, they require that the owner include his best guess as to what the actual grade is on the submission form. Then, after being subjected to intense scrutiny by Ned and Phil, and perhaps calling in Wally Breck (the Turkey Neck letter carrier) for consultation, they assign the coin to one of three categories:

1. If they believe the coin is actually within 10 points of the grade submitted, they check the "You think the coin is __, and we think you're close" box.
2. If they believe that the coin is more than 10 but less than 30 points from the actual grade they check the "You think the coin is __, and we think you're too optimistic" box. Ned notes that if they believe the coin is undergraded, they will cross out the word "optimistic" and pencil in the word "pessimistic". We don't expect to need many pencils, though!" quips Phil.
3. If they believe that the coin is more than 30 points from the actual grade, they check the "You think the coin is __, and we think you're crazy" box. Actual wording of this section is still being reviewed by ACGS legal counsel Ferd Ferfel, and may change prior to the issuance of the first ACGS certificate.

With regard to authenticity, Ned and Phil both admit that they don't know the first thing about counterfeit detection. Hence, each ACGS certificate will have "You think the coin is real, and we don't have the vaguest idea one way or the other" printed prominently at the bottom. "PLEASE don't send in counterfeit coins", urges Phil, "since we don't want to compromise the integrity of our service."

Another important innovative feature of ACGS is that the actual coin does not have to be physically mailed in. Ned and Phil have agreed to do the grading from photographs, slides, pencil rubbings, or narrative descriptions. "Just be sure to use enough words in your description", cautions Ned, "or we may not be able to complete the job properly. It would help to refer us to other coins for comparison, like 'It's nicer than the one pictured in the last issue of Coin World' or 'It's nicer than the one I sent you last month'. Of course, the best help for us is to get it graded by your local coin shop by offering it for sale - we'll just take the grade they say it is and add 10 points!"

If physically submitted, coins will be returned in the same holders in which they are sent unless special packaging instructions are indicated on the submission form. "We can send it back in a 2x2 envelope, a 2x2 mylar flip, a Capital Plastic holder, or embedded in Lucite (our ACGS 'slab') - your choice!" Phil proudly proclaims. "For an extra ten bucks, we can even have a local souvenir producer turn it into a snowflake paperweight. If you turn it over and shake it, the snow will flurry around inside before settling on top of the coin. It's a real attention getter!"



Coin grading will be based on the following scale: U.S. coins are \$4.95, while world coins are \$7.95 and ancients are \$9.95. "That darn 'Standard Catalog of World Coins' is so expensive", laments Ned, "that we've got to charge a premium. And for ancients, we have to pay Mrs. Broadwater a couple of bucks to read the inscription for us." Return packaging is as follows: 2x2 envelope - 2¢, 2x2 mylar - 5¢, Capital Plastic - \$6.00, embedded in Lucite - \$15.00, embedded in Lucite snowflake paperweight - \$25.00. Return postage and insurance must also be added. Turnaround time is estimated at two to three weeks, but may run as long as six to eight weeks during harvest time. "When those watermelons start dropping off the trees we just forget everything and go pick 'em" admits Phil. "Nothing gets graded until it's safe to walk the streets again."

Coins may be submitted to ACGS at P.O. Box 3, Turkey Neck, ND 7048. "Yes, it's only a four-digit ZIP code", says Ned, "as North Dakota has determined that it won't need the fifth digit until the mid-1990s."

THEY LOVED THEMSELVES

by Jack R. Detwiler

He that falls in love with himself will have no rivals.

- Benjamin Franklin

American Civil War merchants issued tokens, privately-minted emergency money, during the coin shortage of the North-South conflict. These tokens not only allowed the tradesmen to carry on their business with consumers but also permitted the egotistical merchants to place their own portraits on their metallic store cards.

New York City had three merchants -- Melville, Lindenmueller, and Montz -- who placed their own likenesses on their Civil War tokens. H. B. Melville was a jeweler at 76 Bleecker Street. The reverse of his 19mm copper store card has the legend GOOD FOR ONE CENT, and the rarity of the token is R4 (an estimated 200-500 specimens). The die sinker who made this store card for Melville is unknown. The token was also struck in brass, German silver, copper-nickel, white metal, and silver with rarities between R8 (5-10 specimens) and R10 (one of a kind).



OBV



NY630AW-1a

REV

Gustavus Lindenmueller and Henry Montz operated German beer halls in the Bowery, a city within New York City. Lindenmueller was the proprietor of Odeon Hall, and Montz managed Orpheus Hall.

Lindenmueller's copper token was 25mm, the size of a quarter specifically and of a large cent generally. Louis Roloff of New York City made the store card for Lindenmueller. ODEON within a wreath was the secondary device on the reverse of this token whose rarity is R3 (500-2000 pieces). This store card was also struck in brass, copper-nickel, German silver, white metal, and silver. The rarities of the off-metals vary between R8 (5-10 known) and R9 (2-4 specimens).

Henry Montz contracted Charles D. Horter, NYC die sinker, to produce his store card (note the initials CDH on the obverse). The reverse has the inscriptions, A TOKEN OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION and the date is 1863. Montz's copper token is also 25mm in diameter, and the rarity is R3. It is also struck in brass, German silver, white metal, silver, and lead with the rarities ranging from R6 (21-75 pieces) to R10.



OBV

NY630AQ-6a



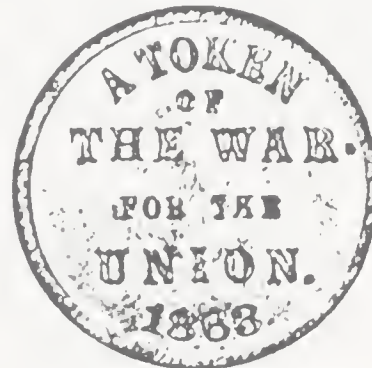
REV

One hundred twenty thousand Germans preferred to live in the Bowery, or "Little Germany" during the Civil War. Beginning in 1840, lager (bottom fermented) beer rose to popularity and brought with it the German beer halls - one for every 200 inhabitants. For example, Atlantic Garden was the showcase of the Bowery's beer halls; it was huge and seated 1000 customers. The "garden" was produced by a country-side mural painted on its walls: a scene of a graveyard with all the markers! The music which the Germans loved as much as their beer was performed by a pianist, violinist, and drummer in a box suspended from the



OBV

NY630BC-1a



REV

ceiling. The customers below were amused by games of cards, dominoes, and dice; others were firing pop guns in the rifle range. Pretty teenage girls, wearing the typical waitress costume of short skirt and red-topped boots, served beer at five cents a stein. To keep up with beer consumption, Atlantic Gardens had four teams of handsome dray horses to haul the wooden beer barrels from the brewery to the hall. The consumption of beer was so profitable that Atlantic Garden competed with Odeon Hall, Orpheus Hall, and other German beer halls of the Bowery to book local organizations for an all-day festival. The beer halls would pay up to \$500.00 to lure such a party through their doors.

In Philadelphia, H. Mulligan, importer of watches, operated his store at 444 N. Second Street. On the reverse die he advertised as a MANUFACTURER OF JEWELRY and AGENT FOR EASTERN JEWELRY. The 19mm brass variety is an R6 (21-75 known). Other metallic varieties are German silver, white metal, and silver with rarities from R8 to R9. The die sinker of the Mulligan store card is unknown.

In Cincinnati, Fayette L. "Yankee" Robinson billed himself THE GREAT COMEDIAN on the obverse of his store card produced by John Stanton, die sinker, of the same city. The reverse die advertised YANKEE ROBINSON'S BIG SHOW, depicted a triad - past, present and future - as the secondary device, and included an 1863 date. The 19mm copper token is an R2 (2000-5000 specimens). It was also struck in brass with an R8 rarity. Both the copper and brass varieties were struck with reeded edges.



OBV

OH165EZ-3a



REV

Yankee Robinson was an outstanding promoter and showman of travelling shows and circuses but a poor business manager. He amassed and lost several fortunes in his colorful lifetime. Robinson died in 1884, penniless and working as a barker in the Ringling Brothers' Circus. His 1863 token is a reminder of more prosperous days during the Civil War.



OBV

WI510V-1a



REV

The review of self-centered Civil War merchants concludes with a triad of die sinkers - Charles Kleinsteuber of Milwaukee, Charles Lang of Worcester, MA, and James A. Bolen of Springfield, MA. The three engraved and struck their own tokens.



OBV

MA970A-1a



REV

On his obverse die, Kleinsteuber lists himself as a mechanic, and on the reverse he promotes his other products and services: small machinery, models, engraving, and stencil cutting. His shop was at 24 Tamarack Street. The 24mm copper store card was assigned an R4 rarity (200-500 pieces). Off-metal strikes were in white metal (R9) and silver (R9).



OBV



REV

NC-8a

Lang and Bolen, both from Massachusetts, are the other two die sinkers. On the obverse die, Lang used and 1863 date, whereas Bolen included 1864 in his design. Both used DIE SINKER on their reverse dies, but Lang promoted GENERAL ENGRAVER while Bolen advertised STAMP CUTTER and MEDALIST. Lang's copper token is 22mm in diameter (the size of a nickel), and its rarity is R4. There is also a brass strike of the Lang token with a rarity of R6. Bolen's 28mm copper piece is very rare (R8). Bolen's store card will be listed in the next edition of the Fuld catalog.

This collection of nine Civil War store cards issued by conceited merchants would make an interesting exhibit at any coin show. Melville, Lindenmueller, Montz, Hawkins, Mulligan, Robinson, Kleinsteuber, Land, and Bolen would have no rivals because they loved themselves.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- Batterberry, Michael and Ariane, On the Town in New York, New York City, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1973.
 Fuld, George and Melvin, U.S. Civil War Store Cards, 2nd Edition, Lawrence, MA, Quarterman Publications, Inc., 1975.

JACK R. DETWILER serves on the Board of Governors of the Civil War Token Society (CWTS), and he publishes articles regularly in the Society's organ, The Civil War Token Journal. He invites readers to learn more about the wonderful world of Civil War tokens by joining the 870-member CWTS. Send your name and address along with annual dues of \$7.00 to Cindy Grellman, CWTS Secretary, 6733 Post Oak Lane, Montgomery, AL 36117.

JULIAN AND GREGORIAN CALENDARS

by Larry V. Reppeteau

The Julian Calendar was authorized by Julius Caesar in 46 BC. It was revised by a Greek, Sosigenes, and was based on the assumption that the true year was $365\frac{1}{4}$ days long. The $\frac{1}{4}$ day was compensated for with a 366-day year every fourth year.

In 730 AD, the Anglo-Saxon monk, Venerable Bede, calculated the $365\frac{1}{4}$ -day year was 11 minutes 14 seconds too long. This was resulting in a cumulative error of approximately one day every 128 years.

Nothing was done to correct this error until 1582, when Pope Gregory XIII, by decree, established the present day Gregorian Calendar. By this time, the accumulated error of the Julian system was estimated to be at 10 days. To offset this 10-day error, Pope Gregory ordered that the day following October 4, 1582, would be October 15.

It was also projected that with the use of 365-day common years, with every fourth year of 366 days, there would still exist an error of slightly more than three days every 400 years. To compensate for this error, three of every four centesimal years (those ending in 00) were made common 365-day years, but those centesimal years divisible by 400 would be leap years. So, 1600 and 2000 are leap years, but 1700, 1800, and 1900 were not.

The predominately Roman Catholic countries of the world immediately adopted the new calendar. However, it met with disfavor in many of the Protestant nations until well in the 18th Century. As example, the British did not convert until 1752.

When, in 1752, King George II decreed the adoption of the Gregorian calendar in England and all of its possessions, there was an eleven day difference in the two systems. To compensate, the day following September 2, 1752 was made September 14. Also at that time, the British New Year was changed from March 25 to January 1.

1988		JANUARY					1988	
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT		
					1	2		
3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
24	25	26	27	28	29	30		

This article is reprinted from the PCNS Newsletter of May 1978.

The Romans then built a camp on the slopes of Cadbury, but the top was left desolate. In the late Third Century AD, the hilltop was probably the site of a small Roman temple or shrine. Many hundreds of Roman coins have been found there as evidence of its use, though it was not a dwelling place.

We know from records made in the 1700s that among the most common of the Roman coins found at Cadbury were those of Antoninus Pius, dating 138-161 AD. The bronze coin shown (fig.3) is one of the coin types of Antoninus Pius found in Britain.



The British used locally-struck Roman coins until the Romans ceased official minting in Britain in 325 AD. One later exception was the Roman Usurper Magnus Maximus, who struck gold and silver coins at London during the period 383-388 AD; all are rare, only a handful being known for each denomination.

The Britons struck and cast many crude copies of Roman bronze coins during Roman rule, in part due to a regular shortage of small coins. These "counterfeits" circulated freely, often accounting for most of the coins circulating in some districts. The latest Roman artifact found at Cadbury is a coin of the Emperor Honorius from the period of 393-402 AD, and it is one of the latest Roman coins found anywhere in Britain (Fig.4).



The Roman Empire was under attack in the West from 290 to 410 AD, when Rome was sacked by Alaric, King of the Visigoths. That same year, Emperor Honorius sent word to the Britons that they would thenceforth have to defend themselves. Local Roman government then ceased in Britain; the Roman army left forever.

The late Roman coinage was heavily debased to begin with, and, without Roman backing and lacking a continuous supply of new coins, Roman coins disappeared from circulation in Britain by about 430 AD. Sadly for numismatists, coinage then all but

completely disappeared from Britain for nearly 200 years, and there was no functioning monetary economy.

It was during this period of the British "Dark Ages" that Arthur lived. When Rome withdrew, foreign invaders attacked while the local leaders fought among themselves. Arthur led a small army against the invaders, driving them back while giving the Britons new hope and security.

The Cadbury excavations of 1965-1970 uncovered only three areas of the hillfort, accounting for less than 1% of its surface. Yet, even this small sampling uncovered Arthurian-age finds in all three areas - finds showing that Cadbury had housed a major military leader and a force of about 1000 soldiers.

Cadbury was fortified at that time as a military stronghold, complete with towered walls and gates. The wooden walls were faced with stone, and a large wooden building served as the central meeting hall. The slopes were protected by four rampart-and-ditch perimeters which still provide a challenge to visitors who would reach the top. Cadbury is the only Arthurian-age site which was both defended at that time and large enough for Arthur's army, being roughly four times the size of the only other defended hillfort from this period.

Cadbury was intentionally rebuilt during Arthur's time as a military and economic center, and it required a large labor force to complete. It is the only site with evidence of an Arthur-like resident, and thus the ancient name Camelot seems appropriate.

In spite of its importance, Cadbury was abandoned by 650 AD, and it remained derelict until the time of King Aethelred "the Unready" (circa 1000 AD). During this 350 years, England again developed a monetary economy. In the 7th Century, the British royal court was closely tied to France, and Frankish-style gold coins were produced in small quantities. This coinage grew and spread by 700 AD, when it had become silver through a gradual debasement of the gold with silver.

The silver Sceatta (fig.5) was enlarged to the Penny size around 750, and, under Offa the Great, it became the basic coin of England.



Aethelred the Unready became King at a time when the population of England was about half English-born and half Viking or Danish. Major religious and political differences prohibited national unity (a concept which had yet to develop), and the Danes were attacking Aethelred's holdings by 980. In 991, Aethelred paid the invaders 10,000 pounds of silver for a truce which lasted less than one year. He continued to pay out this Danegeld to the Vikings; it finally amounted to about 200,000 pounds of silver, largely in his own coins. Aethelred's pennies became more common in Scandinavian areas than in England, due almost entirely to this near-continuous flow of bribes to protect the land he could not defend.

In spite of these payments (or in pursuit of them) the Danes continued and even increased their attacks. Between 1010 and 1016, Aethelred fought a losing battle on English soil to stop the conquest by the Dane, Cnut. From 1013 to 1016, the Cadbury area was repeatedly held and lost by the opposing forces of Aethelred and Cnut.

In 1009 or 1010, Cadbury was rebuilt and inhabited for the first time in 350 years. Aethelred established it as a "burh" - a fortified town. It served as an economic center for the area, and, being easily defensible, a royal mint was established there. The walls were rebuilt of stone, and about 900 soldiers were garrisoned there. Aethelred's Cadbury was known as Cadanbyrig, and coins from its mint show the name Cadanbyrig or Cadanbyrim. The opening of the Cadanbyrig mint coincided with the closing of several other local mints in less defensible villages.

The minters or moneyers from the closed mints went to Cadanbyrig, and their names appear on the coins, allowing us to trace their changes in locale. Coins of Cadanbyrig are known for the moneyers Aelfelm, Aelfpine, God, Pinas, and Pulfelm. The Ilchester mint was moved to Cadabyrig, and the mints at Crewkerne and Bruton had moneyers in common with Cadanbyrig.

Cadanbyrig minted the silver penny, being one of about 90 mints to operate under Aethelred, each serving an area of about 15 miles radius. The Cadanbyrig silver penny obverse carried a crude portrait of the King facing left with a wide border for the legend: EDELRED REX ANGLORVX. The reverse was a small cross at the center with a border legend bearing the names of the moneyer and mint (Fig.6).



actual
size



The Anglo-Saxon penny of this period was valued by weight, being regulated at 240 to the pound. They were of roughly .666 fine silver, with the 1/3rd profit from debasement going to the King. Coin designs were changed about every 6 years, and the old type was then demonetized, thus insuring against loss through increased debasement or clipping, counterfeiting, or hoarding. The regular demonetization of older coin types undoubtedly contributes to the scarcity of these coins in England, though they are plentiful in Scandanavia, where they circulated without such controls or restrictions for long periods.

In addition to the coinage of Aethelred, King Cnut struck coins at Cadanbyrig for a short time when he became King in 1016. Aethelred died after having lost nearly all of England to Cnut.

Cnut was fearful, as had been the Romans, that fortified towns such as Cadanbyrig might be taken by enemies and used as bases of operation for attack against him. In 1019, he abandoned Cadanbyrig and destroyed its walls and gate. The local moneyers went to the reopened mints at Ilchester, Crewkerne and Bruton, continuing to produce coins for Cnut.

Thus did Cadanbyrig cease to exist, and the Cadbury site was never again inhabited. Still, the history of the site continued, for, in 1209, the infamous King John paid £12.16.4 "towards building work at the Castle at Cadbury." Evidence of foundation work, possibly for John's castle, has been found, but the project was abandoned before building was begun. Since that time the land has been used for agriculture and grazing.

South Cadbury Castle reveals the rich numismatic history which is typical of much of England. Barter items, Celtic coins, Roman coins, the Dark Ages and gradual rebirth of coinage in Anglo-Saxon times lead us directly to the silver penny of Cadanbyrig. The silver penny survived the Norman conquest and continued through the medieval era to the present date. The British mint continues to issue a silver penny as part of the British Maundy sets each year. The legend of Camelot and the legacy of its numismatic tradition has outlived great empires, but its historic truth has only just begun to surface.

Bibliography

- Leslie Alcock, Arthur's Britain (New York, Penguin Press, 1971)
- Leslie Alcock, Was This Camelot? - Excavations at Cadbury Castle: 1966-1970 (New York, Stein & Day, 1972)
- Geoffrey Ashe, The Quest for Arthur's Britain (Great Britain, Paladin, 1971 and 1975)
- Gilbert Askew, The Coinage of Roman Britain (London, Seaby, 1951)
- Laurence Brown, Coins Through the Ages (New York, Sterling, 1962)
- J. Wm. Decker, A Brief Survey of Media of Exchange (Racine, WS., Whitman Publishing, 1960 - ANA Reprint)
- Michael Dolley, Anglo-Saxon Pennies (The British Museum, 1964)
- Michael Dolley, The Emergency Mint of Cadbury (British Numismatic Journal, Vol.28, pp.99-105, 1955 to 1957)
- Georg Galster, Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles, Parts I-II (London, Oxford Press & Spink, 1966 & 1970)
- Grueber & Kearny, A Catalogue of English Coins in the British Museum: Anglo-Saxon Series, Vol. II (BM, 1893)
- Lloyd R. Lange, Coins and Archaeology (New York, Schocken, 1970)
- Helen Miller, The Realms of Arthur (New York, Scribners, 1969)
- H.B.A. Petersson, Anglo-Saxon Currency: King Edgar's Reform to the Norman Conquest (Sweden, Berlingska, 1969)
- G.B. Rawlings, Ancient, Medieval, Modern Coins and How to Know Them (Chicago, Armon Press, 1966)
- C. Sutherland, English Coinage 600-1900 (London, Batsford, 1973)
- John Thorn, A History of England (New York, T. Crowell, 1961)

SAN FRANCISCO THROUGH ITS TOKENS: THE FERRY CAFE

by Jerry F. Schimmel

Gus H. KILBORN & J. Emmett HAYDEN were the proprietors of the FERRY CAFE at 16 MARKET ST. S.F. from 1904 until the earthquake of 1906. Before that time, Louis Arnzer was the owner of record from 1901-03. After the quake, Kilborn and Hayden were listed as partners from 1907-10. Both had been in the retail liquor business separately for some years in Marin County, north of San Francisco.



J. Emmett Hayden was elected to the city Board of Supervisors in 1910 on the political reform ticket which followed the conviction of "Boss" Abe Ruef, a year earlier. He was re-elected repeatedly until 1935, preceding and outlasting Mayor Jimmy Rolph. He died in 1950 and was noted for championing city-sponsored musical events. The band which played in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park Band Concourse for a number of years was one of the results of his efforts.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL
Vallejo Coin Show

SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1988

9:00 AM TO 5:00 PM

**DAN FOLEY CULTURAL CENTER — FOLEY PARK, TUOLUMNE STREET
VALLEJO, CALIFORNIA**

SPONSORED BY VALLEJO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

FREE ADMISSION

**FREE WOODEN MONEY — REFRESHMENTS — INFORMATION TABLE
COIN DEALERS — EXHIBITS — PROGRAMS
ALL GOLD COIN DRAWING — YOUTH TABLE**

INFORMATION:

**Stan Turrini
PO BOX 4281, VALLEJO, CA 94590**

(707) 642-9396

(707) 643-4286

ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL COINS



Every coin illustrated actual size

STEPHEN M. HUSTON
Classical Numismatist

P.O. Box 3621
San Francisco, CA 94119
(415) 781-7580

Office: 582 Market Street, Suite 1011, San Francisco.